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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/787,227

Applicant(s)

LE ET AL.

Examiner

KISHIN G. BELANI

Art Unit

2443

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06/10/2010 and 07/02/2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 66-68 and 70-87 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 66-68 and 70-87 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to Applicants' RCE filed on 06/10/2010 and 07-02-2010. Independent **claims 66, 84 and 85 and dependent claim 87 have been amended**. The applicants' amendments to claims are shown in ***bold and italics***, and the examiner's response to the claim amendments is shown in **bold** in this office action. **Claims 66-68 and 70-87** are now pending in the present application.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicants' submissions filed on 06/10/2010 and 07/02/2010 have been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 66-68 and 70-84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claims are directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim(s) 66-68 and 70-84 recite a computer program product that includes a computer readable medium which appears to cover

both transitory and non-transitory embodiments. The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is required to give claims their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification during proceedings before the USPTO. See *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319 (Fed. Cir. 1989) (during patent examination the pending claims must be interpreted as broadly as their terms reasonably allow). The broadest reasonable interpretation of a claim drawn to a computer readable medium (also called machine readable medium and other such variations) typically covers forms of non-transitory tangible media and transitory propagating signals per se in view of the ordinary and customary meaning of computer readable media, particularly when the specification is silent. See MPEP 2111.01. When the broadest reasonable interpretation of a claim covers a signal per se, the claim must be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as covering non-statutory subject matter. See *In re Nuijten*, 500 F.3d 1346, 1356-57 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (transitory embodiments are not directed to statutory subject matter) and Interim Examination Instructions for Evaluating Subject Matter Eligibility under 35 U.S.C. § 101, Aug. 24, 2009; p. 2.

The Examiner suggests that the Applicant add the limitation "non-transitory computer readable medium" to the claim(s) in order to properly render the claims in statutory form in view of their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the originally filed specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 85 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claimed feature of "prompting a user at the computing device ..." implies that the user is at the computing device, whereas the user is actually at the "remotely located computing device". The examiner has interpreted the claimed feature to recite "prompting the user at the remotely located computing device ...". Also, the claimed feature "transmitting, from the computing device to the remotely located computing device, the identification information ..." has been interpreted by the examiner to recite "transmitting, from the remotely located computing device to the computing device, the identification information ...".

Please confirm if the examiner's interpretation about these claimed features is what the applicants meant to disclose.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 66, 70, 80, 82, 84 and 85 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Walker et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,244,957 B1)** in view of **Shaffer et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,145,083)**.

Consider **claim 66**, Walker et al. show and disclose a computing device for communicating with a remotely located computing device (Fig. 1 that shows a slot machine 2 (a computing device) that communicates via slot network 3 with a slot

network server 4 (a remotely located computing device); column 3, line 60 through column 4, line 18 describe the system shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 2 and column 4, lines 19-29 describe the details of the slot machine 2; Fig. 3 and column 5, lines 21-28 disclose the details of the slot network server 4), the computing device comprising:

a computer-readable medium or media encoded with instructions (claims 44-45) to allow the computing device to perform the following tasks:

transmitting, ***upon an occurrence of a predetermined event***, from the computing device to the remotely located computing device, a lock session signal for locking a secure communications session upon ***the*** occurrence of ***the*** predetermined event, the lock session signal configured to restrict access to the communications session until the computing device receives an unlock session signal from the remotely located computing device (Fig. 8A, steps 510-550 wherein in step 510 a remote player inserts the player tracking card 312 into the card reader 310 (see Fig. 2); the player identity information is transmitted by the slot machine to the slot server 4, which authenticates the information; furthermore, in step 550, the remote player is prompted to enter the player parameter selections, **and in step 560, the server stores the parameters (lock start time, lock end time, etc.) for creating an automated secure playing session for the player at the specified lock start time (i.e. upon an occurrence of a predetermined event)**; column 8, lines 10-45 which disclose that the player parameter selection includes both play options and limiting criteria of play, wherein the limiting criteria include: (slot machine) lock start time, lock end time, etc., **the lock start time specifying the time event when the server will transmit** a lock session signal for

locking a secure communications session at the slot machine 2, **so that an automated play for the player may begin without interference from other players**, the lock session signal configured to restrict access during the communications session until the computing device receives an unlock session signal from the remotely located computing device; column 9, lines 1-6 disclose the same details, further teaching that the lock start signal prevents the slot machine 2 from providing access to other players unless automated play is terminated by the player who initiated it); prompting a user at the computing device for identification information associated with the secure communications session (Fig. 9, steps 710-720 that show requiring the player to return to the slot machine 2 and provide identification information associated with the secure communications session; column 12, lines 14-17 describe the same details); transmitting, from the computing device to the remotely located computing device, the identification information (Fig. 9, step 730 and column 12, lines 17-20 disclose the same details); and receiving, at the computing device from the remotely located computing device, the unlock session signal if the identification information is authenticated (Fig. 9, steps 740 and 760-770; column 12, lines 21-39 describe the same details).

However, Walker et al. do not specifically disclose that the predetermined event comprises a detection of a departure of the user without manual input from the user.

In the same field of endeavor, Shaffer et al. disclose the claimed remotely located computing device, wherein the predetermined event comprises a detection of a

departure of the user without manual input from the user (Fig. 2; column 5, lines 13-32 which describe a security module 58 connected between the user input device and the screen saver 56, that includes a timing mechanism that monitors manipulation of the user input devices 44 to detect periods of inactivity; further disclosing that the screen saver capability is configurable with respect to selecting a particular time period, such that the screen saver 56 switches the computing device 12 to a locked mode when the computing device is idle for a period exceeding the pre-selected period; i.e. if there is no activity by any user input devices for a configurable period, the screen saver triggers a locked mode).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide means to detect the departure of a user as a predetermined event without any manual input from the user, as taught by Shaffer et al., in the computing device of Walker et al., so as to provide a secure remote session for users.

Consider **claim 70**, and as it applies to **claim 66** above, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., further show and disclose the claimed computing device, including wherein the predetermined event further comprises a lapse in a predetermined amount of time (in Walker et al. reference, column 8, lines 22-33 which describe limiting criteria of play as any information that may define the beginning or end of an automated play session; further disclosing that lock start time is the elapse time, from the beginning of the session, used to lock the remote automated play session for a player who

initiated the session, so that no other player may be allowed to use the same slot machine; and in Shaffer et al. reference, Fig. 2; column 5, lines 13-32 that disclose the same details).

Consider **claim 80**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., further disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the identification information is not a shared screen saver password (in Walker et al. reference, Figs. 2 and 9; column 12, lines 14-20 which disclose a player tracking card 312 that provides the player identification information for authentication by the slot network server 4, thereby disclosing that the identification information is not a shared screen saver password).

Consider **claim 82**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., further disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the transmitting the lock session signal for the secure communications session comprises transmitting the lock session signal to lock the communications session at the remotely located computing device (in Walker et al. reference, Fig. 1 that shows a slot machine 2 (a computing device) that communicates via slot network 3 with a slot network server 4 (a remotely located computing device); column 3, line 60 through column 4, line 18 describe the system shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 2 and column 4, lines 19-29 describe the details of the slot machine 2; Fig. 3 and column 5, lines 21-28 disclose the details of the slot network server 4; column 8, lines 10-33 disclose that the player parameter

selections include both play options and limiting criteria of play, wherein the limiting criteria include: (slot machine) lock start time, lock end time, etc., the lock start time corresponding to a lock session signal for locking a secure communications session upon an occurrence of a predetermined event (lock start time), the lock session signal configured to restrict access to the communications session until the computing device receives an unlock session signal from the remotely located computing device; column 9, lines 1-6 disclose the same details, further disclosing that the locking data is a signal that prevents the slot machine 2 from providing access to other players unless automated play is terminated by the player who initiated it).

Consider **claim 84**, Walker et al. show and disclose a computer-readable medium or media encoded with instructions for facilitating management of a secure communications session (claims 44-45; Fig. 1 that shows a slot machine 2 (a computing device) that communicates via slot network 3 with a slot network server 4 (a remotely located computing device); column 3, line 60 through column 4, line 18 describe the system shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 2 and column 4, lines 19-29 describe the details of the slot machine 2; Fig. 3 and column 5, lines 21-28 disclose the details of the slot network server 4), the instructions comprising code for: transmitting, ***upon an occurrence of a predetermined event***, from a computing device to a remotely located computing device, a lock session signal for locking a communications session upon **the** occurrence of **the** predetermined event, the lock session signal configured to restrict access to the communications session until the

computing device receives an unlock session signal from the remotely located computing device (Fig. 8A, steps 510-550 wherein in step 510 a remote player inserts the player tracking card 312 into the card reader 310 (see Fig. 2); the player identity information is transmitted by the slot machine to the slot server 4, which authenticates the information; furthermore, in step 550, the remote player is prompted to enter the player parameter selections, **and in step 560, the server stores the parameters (lock start time, lock end time, etc.) for creating an automated secure playing session for the player at the specified lock start time (i.e. upon an occurrence of a predetermined event)**; column 8, lines 10-45 which disclose that the player parameter selection includes both play options and limiting criteria of play, wherein the limiting criteria include: (slot machine) lock start time, lock end time, etc., **the lock start time specifying the time event when the server will transmit** a lock session signal for locking a secure communications session at the slot machine 2, **so that an automated play for the player may begin without interference from other players**, the lock session signal configured to restrict access during the communications session until the computing device receives an unlock session signal from the remotely located computing device; column 9, lines 1-6 disclose the same details, further teaching that the lock start signal prevents the slot machine 2 from providing access to other players unless automated play is terminated by the player who initiated it); prompting a user at the computing device for identification information associated with the communications session (Fig. 9, steps 710-720 that show requiring the player to return to the slot machine 2 and provide identification information associated with the

secure communications session; column 12, lines 14-17 describe the same details); transmitting, from the computing device to the remotely located computing device, the identification information (Fig. 9, step 730 and column 12, lines 17-20 disclose the same details); and receiving, at the computing device from the remotely located computing device, the unlock session signal if the identification information is authenticated (Fig. 9, steps 740 and 760-770; column 12, lines 21-39 describe the same details).

However, Walker et al. do not specifically disclose that the predetermined event comprises a detection of a departure of the user without manual input from the user.

In the same field of endeavor, Shaffer et al. disclose the claimed computer-readable medium, wherein the predetermined event comprises a detection of a departure of the user without manual input from the user (security system claim 11; Fig. 2; column 5, lines 13-32 which describe a security module 58 connected between the user input device and the screen saver 56, that includes a timing mechanism that monitors manipulation of the user input devices 44 to detect periods of inactivity; further disclosing that the screen saver capability is configurable with respect to selecting a particular time period, such that the screen saver 56 switches the computing device 12 to a locked mode when the computing device is idle for a period exceeding the pre-selected period; i.e. if there is no activity by any user input devices for a configurable period, the screen saver triggers a locked mode).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a computer-readable medium with

executable instructions to detect the departure of a user as a predetermined event without any manual input from the user, as taught by Shaffer et al., in the computer-readable medium of Walker et al., so as to provide a secure remote session for users.

Consider **claim 85**, Walker et al. show and disclose a method for facilitating management of a secure communications session from a computing device (Fig. 1 that shows a method for facilitating management of a secure communications session from a computing device, wherein a slot machine 2 (a remotely located computing device) communicates via slot network 3 with a slot network server 4 (a computing device); column 3, line 60 through column 4, line 18 describe the method of communication shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 2 and column 4, lines 19-29 describe the details of the slot machine 2; Fig. 3 and column 5, lines 21-28 disclose the details of the slot network server 4), comprising the steps of:

transmitting, ***upon an occurrence of a predetermined event***, from the computing device to a remotely located computing device, a lock session signal for locking a secure communications session upon ***the*** occurrence of ***the*** predetermined event, the lock session signal configured to restrict access to the communications session until the computing device receives an unlock session signal from the remotely located computing device (Fig. 8A, steps 510-550 wherein in step 510 a remote player inserts the player tracking card 312 into the card reader 310 (see Fig. 2); the player identity information is transmitted by the slot machine to the slot server 4, which authenticates the information; furthermore, in step 550, the remote player is prompted to enter the

player parameter selections, **and in step 560, the server stores the parameters (lock start time, lock end time, etc.) for creating an automated secure playing session for the player at the specified lock start time (i.e. upon an occurrence of a predetermined event)**; column 8, lines 10-45 which disclose that the player parameter selection includes both play options and limiting criteria of play, wherein the limiting criteria include: (slot machine) lock start time, lock end time, etc., **the lock start time specifying the time event when the server will transmit** a lock session signal for locking a secure communications session at the slot machine 2, **so that an automated play for the player may begin without interference from other players**, the lock session signal configured to restrict access during the communications session until the computing device receives an unlock session signal from the remotely located computing device; column 9, lines 1-6 disclose the same details, further teaching that the lock start signal prevents the slot machine 2 from providing access to other players unless automated play is terminated by the player who initiated it); prompting a user at the computing device for identification information associated with the communications session (Fig. 9, steps 710-720 that show requiring the player to return to the slot machine 2 and provide identification information associated with the secure communications session; column 12, lines 14-17 describe the same details); transmitting, from the computing device to the remotely located computing device, the identification information (Fig. 9, step 730 and column 12, lines 17-20 disclose the same details); and receiving, at the computing device from the remotely located computing device, the

unlock session signal if the identification information is authenticated (Fig. 9, steps 740 and 760-770; column 12, lines 21-39 describe the same details).

However, Walker et al. do not specifically disclose that the predetermined event comprises a detection of a departure of the user without manual input from the user.

In the same field of endeavor, Shaffer et al. disclose the claimed method, wherein the predetermined event comprises a detection of a departure of the user without manual input from the user (Fig. 2; column 5, lines 13-32 which describe a security module 58 connected between the user input device and the screen saver 56, that includes a timing mechanism that monitors manipulation of the user input devices 44 to detect periods of inactivity; further disclosing that the screen saver capability is configurable with respect to selecting a particular time period, such that the screen saver 56 switches the computing device 12 to a locked mode when the computing device is idle for a period exceeding the pre-selected period; i.e. if there is no activity by any user input devices for a configurable period, the screen saver triggers a locked mode).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a method to detect the departure of a user as a predetermined event without any manual input from the user, as taught by Shaffer et al., in the method of Walker et al., so as to provide a secure remote session for users.

Claims 67, 68, 72-74, 77-79 and 81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Walker et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,244,957 B1)** in

view of **Shaffer et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,145,083)** and further in view of **Shoemaker et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2005/0080915 A1)**.

Consider **claim 67**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., show and disclose the claimed computing device, except wherein the computing device is configured to facilitate communication of the secure communications session using a first communication channel and is configured to facilitate communication of the lock session signal, the unlock session signal, and the identification information using a second communication channel.

In the same field of endeavor, Shoemaker et al. disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the computing device is configured to facilitate communication of the secure communications session using a first communication channel and is configured to facilitate communication of the lock session signal, the unlock session signal, and the identification information using a second communication channel (Fig. 1B that shows different channels being used for user interface (UI channel 210) and media (channel 208) transmission; paragraph 0087 discloses the same details).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to configure the computing device to facilitate communication of the secure communications session using a first communication channel and to facilitate communication of the lock session signal, the unlock session signal, and the identification information using a second communication channel, as taught by Shoemaker et al., in the computing device of Walker et al., as modified by

Shaffer et al., so that separate virtual channels may be provided for carrying serial device communication and presentation data from the server, as well as encrypted client mouse and keyboard data.

Consider **claim 68**, and **as it applies to claim 67 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al. and Shoemaker et al., further show and disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the second communication channel is a Citrix® Independent Computing Architecture TM (ICA) Virtual Channel (in Shoemaker et al. reference, paragraph 0086 which discloses that the second communication channel can be a Citrix® Independent Computing Architecture TM (ICA) Virtual Channel).

Consider **claim 72**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shoemaker et al., further show and disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the computing device is a personal computer (in Shoemaker et al. reference, paragraphs 0054 and 0085 which disclose that the computing device can be a personal computer).

Consider **claim 73**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al. and Shoemaker et al., further show and disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the computing device is an automated teller machine (ATM) (in Shoemaker et al. reference, paragraph 0054 which discloses that the computing device can be an Automated Teller Machine).

Consider **claim 74**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al. and Shoemaker et al., further show and disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the computing device is an industrial controller (in Shoemaker et al. reference, paragraph 0054 which discloses that the computing device can be an environment control element (industrial controller)).

Consider **claim 77**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al. and Shoemaker et al., further show and disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the computing device is a thin client (in Shoemaker et al. reference, paragraphs 0003, 0082, 0084 and 0085 which disclose that the computing device can be a thin client).

Consider **claim 78**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al. and Shoemaker et al., further show and disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the computing device is a personal digital assistant (PDA) (in Shoemaker et al. reference, paragraph 0019 which disclose that the computing device can be a personal digital assistant (PDA)).

Consider **claim 79**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al. and Shoemaker et al., further show and disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the computing device is a cellular telephone (in Shoemaker

et al. reference, paragraph 0019 which disclose that the computing device can be a cellular telephone.

Consider **claim 81**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al. and Shoemaker et al., further show and disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the computing device is configured to allow a session management operation to be triggered locally using an application at the computing device, but executed at the remotely located computing device (in Shoemaker et al. reference, paragraph 0088 which disclose that a virtual channel application has two parts, a client-side component and a server-side component; further disclosing that the server-side component is an executable program running on the terminal server, and the client-side component is a DLL loaded into memory on the client computer when the terminal services client program runs).

Claims 71 and 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Walker et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,244,957 B1)** in view of **Shaffer et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,145,083)** and further in view of **Hughes (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,854,009 B1)**.

Consider **claim 71**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., show and disclose the claimed computing device, except wherein the predetermined event is an activation of a screen saver.

In the same field of endeavor, Hughes discloses the claimed computing device, wherein the predetermined event is an activation of a screen saver (column 27, lines 37-53 disclose the same details).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to activate a screen saver at the predetermined event, as taught by Hughes, in the computing device of Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., so as to maintain the security during the period, the user of the computing device is away from the remote session.

Consider **claim 76**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al. and Hughes, further show and disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the computing device is an internet protocol (IP) telephone (in Hughes reference, Fig. 5, column 6, lines 55-62 and column 11, lines 30-39 that disclose the details of the claimed IP telephone).

Claim 75 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Walker et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,244,957 B1)** in view of **Shaffer et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,145,083)** and further in view of **Hsu et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,876,644 B1)**.

Consider **claim 75**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., show and disclose the claimed computing device, except wherein the computing device is a gateway.

In the same field of endeavor, Hsu et al. disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the computing device is a gateway (column 6, line 56 through column 7, line 9 which disclose that the proxy gateway server 20 selectively controls access by the digital telephone 16 to additional servers via a packet switched network and based on the validation of security information supplied by the digital telephone).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a gateway as a computing device, as taught by Hsu et al., in the computing device of Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., so as to provide a secure remote session.

Claims 83 and 86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Walker et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,244,957 B1)** in view of **Shaffer et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,145,083)** and further in view of **Wright et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 7,089,508 B1)**.

Consider **claim 83**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., further disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the computing device is configured to facilitate a session lock at the remotely located computing device (in Walker et al. reference, Fig. 8A, steps 510-550 wherein in step

510 a remote player inserts the player tracking card 312 into the card reader 310 (see Fig. 2); the player identity information is transmitted by the slot machine to the slot server 4, which authenticates the information and creates a secure session with the player; furthermore, in step 550, the remote player is prompted to enter the player parameter selections; column 8, lines 10-33 disclose that the player parameter selections include both play options and limiting criteria of play, wherein the limiting criteria include: (slot machine) lock start time, lock end time, etc., the lock start time corresponding to a lock session signal for locking a secure communications session upon an occurrence of a predetermined event (lock start time), the lock session signal configured to restrict access to the communications session until the computing device receives an unlock session signal from the remotely located computing device; column 9, lines 1-6 disclose the same details, further disclosing that the locking data is a signal that prevents the slot machine 2 from providing access to other players unless automated play is terminated by the player who initiated it).

However, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., do not specifically disclose that the computing device is configured to facilitate a local lock at the computing device.

In the same field of endeavor, Wright disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the computing device is configured to facilitate a local lock at the computing device (abstract that discloses a method for preventing the activation of a screen saver for locking user access to a computer while a user is near the computer; column 1, lines 12-38 disclose an office personal computer, for use by a plurality of users, that uses the screen saver lock access to the computer after a specified period of keyboard or mouse

inactivity; further disclosing that authorized users may gain access to the locked local computer by entering their userid and the common password).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to configure the computing device to facilitate a local lock at the computing device, as taught by Wright, in the computing device of Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., so as to provide a secure computing environment for a local shared computing device.

Consider **claim 86**, and **as it applies to claim 66 above**, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al. and Wright et al., further disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the detection of the departure of the user without manual input from the user is performed using at least one of the following without manual input by the user indicating the departure: a motion detector, a presence or an absence of a dedicated short range communication identification device, or an altered biometric data of the user (in Shaffer et al. reference, column 1, lines 42-46 which disclose using biometric technique such as voiceprint authentication to recognize an authorized user; and in Wright et al. reference, column 1, lines 56-58 which describe a controller that includes a motion sensor, such as a motion detector, for detecting a user's activity (and presence) within a predetermined perimeter of the computer whose screen may be locked; also see Figs. 11, 18 and column 5, lines 26-49 in the cited but not used reference (US Patent Publication 7,069,444 B2 to Lowensohn et al.) that uses biometric data for detecting user's presence).

Claim 87 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Walker et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,244,957 B1)** in view of **Shaffer et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,145,083)** and further in view of **Hendriks et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 7,219,233 B1)**.

Consider **claim 87**, and as it applies to **claim 66** above, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., disclose the claimed computing device, including *wherein the tasks further comprise receiving information about the user* (Fig. 8A, steps 510-550 wherein in step 510 a remote player inserts the player tracking card 312 into the card reader 310 (see Fig. 2); the player identity information is transmitted by the slot machine to the slot server 4, which authenticates the information; furthermore, in step 550, the remote player is prompted to enter the player parameter selections, and in step 560, the server stores the parameters (lock start time, lock end time, etc.) for creating an automated secure playing session for the player at the specified lock start time (i.e. upon an occurrence of a predetermined event); column 8, lines 10-45 which disclose that the player parameter selection includes both play options and limiting criteria of play, wherein the limiting criteria include: (slot machine) lock start time, lock end time, etc.).

However, Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., do not explicitly disclose wherein the detection of the departure of the user without manual input from the user is

performed by software configured to use artificial intelligence to examine input or writing style of another user.

In the same field of endeavor, Hendriks et al. show and disclose the claimed computing device, wherein the detection of the departure of the user without manual input from the user is performed by software configured to use artificial intelligence to examine input or writing style of another user (Fig. 6; column 9, lines 27-30 that teach using artificial intelligence in identifying a user by analyzing the physical dynamics of the user's handwriting as is done in signature verification and/or handwriting analysis).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use software configured to use artificial intelligence to examine input or writing style of a user, as taught by Hendriks et al., in the computing device of Walker et al., as modified by Shaffer et al., so as to provide a secure computing environment for an unattended computing device.

Response to Arguments

Applicants' arguments filed 06/10/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. After carefully reviewing the applicants' arguments and the examiner's cited prior art used to reject the presented claims, the examiner has concluded that the cited references provide adequate disclosure to maintain claim rejections. The examiner's response to applicants' arguments is listed below:

Consider independent **claims 66, 84, and 85**. On page 9, second paragraph of the "Remarks", the applicants' mischaracterize the examiner's presentation of Walker et

al. cited prior art's teaching, as it applies to claim feature "transmitting upon an occurrence of a predetermined event, from the computing device to the remotely located computing device, a lock session signal configured to restrict access to the communication session until the computing device receives an unlock session signal from the remotely located computing device," as recited in claim 66. The examiner would like to reiterate Walker et al. teaching below:

The "lock start time" is one of the parameter provided by a game player, and transmitted by a slot machine 2 to a network server 4 at the time of authentication of the game player. The "lock start signal" on the other hand, is transmitted by the server 4 to lock the slot machine 2, so that an automated play session requested by the game player may begin at the specified "lock start time", when the actual event of "lock start time" takes place. The "lock start signal" prevents the slot machine from accepting coins and entering manual mode unless the automated play session is terminated by the player who initiated it. For example, at 10:00 A.M., a game player requests to play an automated game at the slot machine 2, and provides the "lock start time" and "lock end time" parameters of 5:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M. respectively. The slot machine 2 transmits these parameters soon after 10:00 A.M. to server 4. When the event of 5:00 P.M. arrives, the network server 4 sends a lock session signal to the slot machine 2; so that the automated play session may begin at 5:00 P.M. uninterrupted by other players. For details, please refer to Walker et al., column 8, lines 10-16, lines 40-42, and column 9, lines 1-6.

Conclusion

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If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Tonia Dollinger can be reached on (571) 272-4170. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

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/K. G. B./

Examiner, Art Unit 2443

July 20, 2010

/George C Neurauter, Jr./

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2443